Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times

Fight On Till There Is No Enemy

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WAR AIMS OF ENEMY HIT BY AMBASSADOR KURUSU IN SPEECH TO STUDENTS

Calls Discussion of Post-War Problems as Propaganda Trick

WILL NOT FOOL AXIS

Japan's Mission to Smash False Sense of Anglo-Saxons' Superiority Stressed

Text of Ambassador Kurusu's speech on Page 3

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu declared Tuesday in Tokyo that the Axis Powers will not be misled by spurious Anglo-American propaganda which by constant discussion of post-war problems tries not only to create the illusion among the peoples of neutral and minor belligerent countries that the anti-Axis nations are really winning the war but to undermine eventually the fighting will of their enemies.

The statement was made by Ambassador Kurusu in a speech before the students of the Tokyo Imperial University at the university's auditorium under the auspices of the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai.

It was stressed by the Ambassador that this constant discussion of post-war problems by the United States and Britain is a "clever propaganda trick to conceal the illogical and irrational nature of their own ambitions." The Anglo-American leaders are particularly eager to avoid discussion of war aims because the professed aim of overthrowing and disarming the Axis countries and the subsequent policing of the world by Britain and America is "nothing but a threadbare disguise for the Anglo-American ambition for absolute world hegemony," the Ambassador said.

Verbal Disguise

Declaring that the Axis Powers will not be misled by such spurious Anglo-American propaganda, the Ambassador declared: "We shall lose no opportunity to point out the glaring shortcomings of the post-war plans, whose real nature is quite apparent under the high-sounding verbal disguise, and while we thus destroy the enemy's propaganda plans we shall not fail in our duty of emphasizing the world outlook of our nation and of the liberated peoples of East Asia."

The Ambassador assailed the Atlantic Charter of two years ago which supposedly set up the joint war aims of the United States and Britain because like subsequent statements by Sumner Welles last May while Undersecretary of State and of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, the same month, stressing the organization of an international police force, its dominating theme is the desire to suppress the so-called "aggressors" by brute strength and restore the status quo ante bellum with a few added defects. These declarations, Mr. Kurusu said, touch in no way on the fundamental causes that forced the Axis nations to fight for their right to live.

Fundamentally the Anglo-American theory of post-war management is to restore the pre-war world order and to maintain it forcibly through the armed might of the two nations, Ambassador Kurusu reiterated. He went on to say: "The arrogant spirit in which this theory is conceived is that the post-war order is to be imposed by the victor on the vanquished by force at the victor's own will. It is based on the ideology that whatever America and Britain may choose to do, is right." There can be no world security as long as they do not divest themselves of this idea, he said.

The Ambassador, said in these Anglo-American blueprints for post-war management of the world there is found no consideration fot the problems of East Asia except for an occasional reference to Chungking. He attributed this to the result of Anglo-American ignorance of East Asian affairs and their contemptuous attitude toward Asiatic nations in general.

Came Uninvited

Speaking on the situation in East Asia, Ambassador Kurusu recalled that Occidental nations came entirely uninvited, and Britain even had

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Bose Will Shortly Set Up Provisional Government

Headquarters to Be in Shonan—Indian Regime Will Declare War Upon U.S. and Britain Immediately After Formation

A provisional government of India under the presidency of Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, will be set up shortly in Shonan City. Immediately upon its formation, the Provisional government of India will declare war upon the United States and Britain, according to the Asahi.

Since his arrival in Japan in June this year, Mr. Bose, with his headquarters in Shonan City, has been devoting himself heart and soul to the cause of India's independence in close cooperation with the Japanese Government. The time has now arrived for him to lift up his banner for the overthrow of British rule in India.

Mountaineer Offers Services

Domei

SHONAN, October 18.—Gurchan Singh, member of the Geographical Society's Mount Everest Expedition of 1933, in an interview here recently, declared that he was ready to offer his services at any time when the march toward Delhi begins as he would be able to guide the men of the Indian National Army through the mountainous terrain.

The veteran mountaineer, who is at present an active member of the branch of the Independence League at Kuala Lumpur, recalled the days of 1933 when he was a member of the expedition led by Dr. Augustine MacDonald which was the only party to reach the height of 19,000 feet on Mount Everest.

Recounting his experiences during the Himalaya expedition, Singh stated that apart from Gurka porters employed to carry equipment and luggage, he and a Eurasion called Vincent de Souza were the only Asiatic members of the group.

Starting from Darjeeling the party began the tortuous climb up Everest, but during the second night the porters fled as they were worshippers of the mountain and believed that scaling it was sacrilege.

Continuing the narrative, Singh stated that when they had climbed to 16,000 feet a catastrophe occurred. De Souza slipped and fell 1,000 feet down a precipice and his body was never recovered.

When the party reached a higher level, Singh said that his body became clammy but, thinking that he was perspiring due to exertion, he paid no heed to this. He was dressed in seven woolen sweaters and three rubber suit overcoats.

Not until his return to Darjeeling when he took off all these clothes did he discover that three of the sweaters lying next to his bare body were congealed with the blood which had oozed out from his pores. Singh said that this was bloody perspiration due to the intensely cold temperature which registered 30 to 40 degress below zero at 13,000 feet. He still bears signs today of his bloody sweat.

When the party reached the 19,000-foot mark, he continued, Dr. MacDonald made minute observations and decided to descend as it was the highest point they could hope to reach.

Singh pointed out that the expedition scaled Everest not with the object of reaching the summit, but for the purpose of making various scientific observations to acquire as much scientific data as possible.

Toward this end, he added, the party succeeded in gathering a great deal of material for research.

In conclusion, Singh said that before he left for the expedition he weighed 140 pounds but, when he returned after the exhausting climb three months later, he weighed a meager 92 pounds.

JAPANESE POUNDING CHUNGKING POSITION

Nippon Forces Reach Liuku, Southeast of Pienma, Facing Nu River

Domei

LISBON, October 18.—The Japanese Forces in the mountainous areas north of the Burma route arrived at Liuku, 80 kilometers southeast of Pienma facing the Nu River, and for two consecutive days vigorously bombarded the military positions of the Chungking army in that area. Following that, the Japanese troops turned their spearhead toward a certain point. Meanwhile, two Japanese Units in the western section of Yunnan Province engaged in fierce fighting with the Chiang forces, according to Chungking reports which quote information from the front lines.

Hainan Enemy Smashed

Domei

HOIHOW, October 19.—Japanese Navy Units on Hainan Island scored the following war results in the period from October 1 to 15 in their mopping-up operations against enemy remnants in the Island:

Enemy dead left behind ..	372
War prisoners taken	144
War Trophies	
Rifles captured	72
Ammunition for the same	2,434 rounds
Revolvers	25
Hand-grenades	132

In addition, eight junks were sunk.

Shantung Bandits Routed

Domei

TSINGTAO, October 18.—The Oshima Unit of the Japanese Forces scored the following composite war results in its punitive campaign against the bandits of the Eighth Route Army infesting the area in the vicinity of Wangtsoshan in west

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RAID OVER GERMANY COSTLY TO YANKEES

Foe Loses Aerial Confidence When 140 Planes Blasted In Schweinfurt Battle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 18.—The fact that the United States air force lost nearly 140 planes in the one raid on Schweinfurt has shaken the confidence of the Americans. In that disastrous raid, the Americans are reported to have used for the first time auxiliary tanks made of papier-mache.

Revealing shaken confidence, General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, is reported by the Associated Press as having made the following declaration today in Washington:

"In the raid on Schweinfurt, the Germans met the American air force with a carefully prepared air defense set-up and it may mean that they had reports of the raid beforehand. The Germans fought first with single-motored fighters and next with bi-motored fighters equipped with rocket cannon. It is believed that the fighter strength of the German air force is concentrated on the line binding X X and X X."

The Germans in that air battle scored a victory hitherto unseen through the use of new weapons and new tactics.

American fighters are reported to have extended their range and escorted their bombers over western Germany by using auxiliary tanks made of papier-mache. Auxiliary tanks hitherto were made of metal or wood. A British expert, however, perfected a papier-mache tank satisfactory from the point of density and weight.

The process involved in manufacturing the papier-mache tank is

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THAILAND GETS FULL CONTROL OVER 6 STATES

Army Administration in Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Shan States Ends

NIPPON PROMISE FULFILLED

Premier Songkhram Dispatches Messages of Thanks To Tojo, Terauchi

Domei

SHONAN, October 19.—Military administration over the four northern Malai States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu came to an end at midnight yesterday, when their incorporation into Thai territory was completed.

Just 107 days since July 4 when an official promise was made between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, and Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand for the incorporation of the four States, and only 60 days after the signing of the Japan-Thai Treaty the "Tojo promise" was carried out to the letter, presenting a living proof of the unfailing international faith kept by the Empire and the Japanese military authorities. Under the occupation of the Japanese, the four northern Malai States gave whole-hearted cooperation to the Japanese which was never given to the British.

Agricultural, industrial and economic restoration of the States has progressed with spectacular rapidity and peace and order has been established throughout the territory. Ever since Japan decided to restore these States to Thailand out of respect for the latter's history and tradition, the Japanese authorities on the spot have been discussing with the Thai Government the demarcation of the border, transfer of enemy assets, arrangements regarding railways, postal service, telegraphic and telephonic communications and other particulars.

Negotiations have been smoothly concluded also as regards the livelihood and welfare of the original inhabitants who have served the Japanese Military Administration in railway, communications and other fields. Thus since August 20 when the treaty to incorporate the Malai States was signed, arrangements have been carried out without a hitch at Shonan, Penang and Bangkok.

General transactions at the various provincial government offices have also gone forward without delay and since yesterday, the four northern States have functioned as a strong integral part of Thailand adding to the world status of Thailand.

Arrangements Concluded

The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Areas issued a public notice that arrangements for the transfer of four States of northern Malai and two Shan States had been completed as of October 18 in accordance with the Japan-Thailand Treaty concluded on August 20 and that, therefore, Japan's military administration over the same areas had ended, a Mainichi dispatch from Shonan dated Tuesday reported.

Thanks Tojo, Terauchi

Domei

BANGKOK, October 19.—Thai Premier Phibun Songkhram yesterday dispatched messages of thanks to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions, for the steps taken by Japan out of great goodwill for Thailand.

In his telegram to Prime Minister Tojo he said that the incorporation of the four Malai States and the two Shan States had been completed without mishap and he was taking this opportunity to thank the people of Japan for the earnest goodwill shown to Thailand on behalf of the people of Thailand.

To Field-Marshal Terauchi he expressed the profound thanks of the Thai people for the efforts the Count and the Army commanded by him had made on their behalf.

At 4:30 p.m. yesterday Premier Phibun invited Japanese Ambassador Teiichi Tsubokami, Commander X X, other Japanese civil officials and military officers and members of the Axis diplomatic corps to a grand reception at his official residence.

He ordered the day to be commemorated as a holiday with the schools, Government offices and banks closed and the flags of Thailand and Japan hoisted from every house.

FOREIGN OFFICE FOR PHILIPPINES IS DECIDED UPON

National Assembly Formally Approves Establishment of Diplomatic Organ

FUNDS ALSO SANCTIONED

Bill Concerning Reconstruction Of War-Torn Areas, Others Also Submitted

Domei

MANILA, October 19.—The Philippine National Assembly, at its second-day session today, formally decided upon the establishment of the Foreign Office.

It was also decided that the Foreign Minister is authorized for defrayment of 500,000 pesos as funds necessary for managing the Foreign Office during the period from October 14 to the end of this year.

Other bills submitted to the National Assembly today included those pertaining to the defrayment of 10,000,000 pesos for enterprises to reconstruct the areas affected by the war, decision of the lowest wages for Government employes and members of the constabulary and the defrayment of 2,000,000 pesos for relief of the poor especially war-orphans and war-widows.

4 Organs Created

Domei

MANILA, October 17.—Directly after President Jose P. Laurel's opening message this morning, the National Assembly proceeded upon legislative work by organizing four committees; namely, Foreign Relations, Rules, Reorganization and Third Reading.

Gil Montilla, assemblyman from Negros Occidental Province, and former Speaker of the National Assembly, heads the Foreign Relations Committee, the first to be formed in the legislative history of the country.

Francisco Zulueta is chairman of the Rules Committee, while Jose Laurel, Jr., eldest son of the President and Assemblyman from Batangas Province, is chairman of the Reorganization Committee. Emiliano Tirona, ex-member of the defunct Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, is chairman of the Third Reading Committee.

Assembly rules call for the organization of a total of 41 committees which are to be formed as daily sessions progress. This morning's Assembly session was the first meeting with the Chief Executive, who received due honors from the legislators when he was conducted toward the rostrum by the five-man nomination committee shortly after Speaker Benigno S. Aquino opened the first day's meeting.

It is expected the assembly will meet for the rest of the week after which a regular 60-day session will be convened. Bills incorporating recommendations of residents have been prepared for submission to the chamber.

VATICAN BARES RESULTS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN RAIDS

1,347 Religious Workers in Italy Killed Including Several High Priests

Domei

BERLIN, October 18.—Regarding the dead and wounded resulting from the inhuman and indiscriminate bombing of Italian cities by anti-Axis air forces in the period between June 1940 and September 1943, the Vatican authorities made the following announcement today, according to reports from Rome:

"Religious workers in Italy who were killed in anti-Axis raids totaled 1,347 including several high priests, while the number of wounded reached a stupendous figure. In Naples alone, where the anti-Axis bombing was fiercest, 381 priests were killed. The cost of the damage to churches, temples and other religious establishments is reported to have aggregated 1,000,000 lire."

2 U.S. Submarines Launched

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 18.—The United States Navy Department announced that two submarines, Shark and Bream, were launched today at a shipyard on the Atlantic coast, according to Washington reports.

ARMY AIR UNITS BLAST 124 ENEMY WARPLANES AND FACILITIES IN CHINA

Lt.-Gen. Nakazono Killed In Action Over China Skies

Commander of First Line Air Corps Was Acknowledged Authority on Aerial Warfare on Continental Front

Lieutenant-General Moritaka Nakazono, Commander of a first line air corps in China, was killed in action aboard a plane while commanding air operations in the South China area in early September, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday. As the commander of a first line air corps, since June, 1942, he had commanded the Japanese Army's Air Units in China and had served meritoriously, completely sealing the furtive activity of the American Air Force in China, and smashing the enemy's hopes to raid Japan Proper. Lieutenant-Colonel Taro Miyasawa, and Major Masumi Takada, staff officers of the Lieutenant-General's air corps, who were abroad the same plane, were also killed in action at the same time.

The War Ministry's announcement made at 4 p.m. Tuesday read as follows:

"Lieutenant General Moritaka Nakazono, Commander of an air corps, was killed in action aboard a plane in early September while commanding air operations in the South China area."

Born in Kagoshima

Lieutenant-General Nakazono was born in Kagoshima Prefecture and after his graduation from the Army Staff College was attached to the General Staff Office. Later he served successively as an instructor at the Army Staff College, instructor at the Naval Staff College, Air Unit Commander, and then became a first line Army Air Unit Commander. He also served as the Director of the Mito Army Air School and as Director of the Military Aeronautical Engineering School. In 1942, he was made Commander of a first line Army Air Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miyasawa was a native of Shizuoka and a graduate of the Army Staff College. He served as staff officer of an Army Air Unit before becoming a staff member of a first line air corps in 1942.

Major Takada was born in Kumamoto Prefecture and had served in the headquarters of the Kwantung Army. He too was a graduate of the Army Staff College and in 1942 became a staff member of a first line air corps.

The ashes of Lieutenant-General Nakazono, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miyasawa and Major Takada will reach Tokyo Station at 4:40 p.m. Saturday. A Unit Funeral will be accorded them from 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. at the Tsukiji Honganji on Sunday.

Manifested Real Bushido

Minoru Yasuyama, who for more than ten years was, as it were, a brother to the late Lieutenant-General Nakazono, spoke as follows concerning the Lieutenant-General's character which was truly representative of Bushido: "The loss of Lieutenant-General Nakazono is to be really regretted. The Lieutenant-General and I were born in the same locality and I had carried on close relations with him since 1933, when he was a lieutenant-colonel and an instructor at the Army Staff College. As his war record shows, he served in North China twice and on both occasions was wounded. He was such a truly courageous and powerful unit commander. He had a clear-cut, straightforward character, and he always said what he thought. He was a living representative of Bushido."

The late Lieutenant-General Nakazono was an acknowledged authority on aerial warfare on the Continental Front and for his distinguished services, he was awarded the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun in February of 1942.

Notable war results were achieved by the air corps under the command of the late Lieutenant-General Nakazono during the three-year period since August, 1938.

The late officer's superb strategy was again proven by the fact that since the late Lieutenant-General Nakazono again proceeded to China as an Air Corps Commander in June, 1942, the Imperial Air Units operating on the Continental Front achieved brilliant war results in aerial operations, frequently driving the enemy air force into a corner.

War Achievement Given

Below are given the war results scored in major aerial operations carried out under the command of the late Lieutenant-General Nakazono;

On June 12, 1942, the Unit attacked Kweilin and after engaging nine

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ARMY PLANES DOWN FOUR ENEMY CRAFT

Ground Units Also Destroy Foe Machine That Attacked Wewak, New Guinea

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 18.—Japanese Army aircraft shot down three B-25's and one P-38 of the enemy formations that attacked Wewak, New Guinea, on Sunday morning, while the ground units shot down another B-25 with anti-aircraft gunfire and damaged several other planes of the same type, repulsing the rest.

Our losses consisted of three planes not yet returned and slight damage caused to ground installations.

B-24 Is Damaged

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 19.—Imperial Japanese Navy Fighter Plane Units and Ground Units damaged and repulsed one enemy B-24 at Maikur, in the Aru islands on the afternoon of October 15 when the enemy plane attempted to attack Japanese positions. No damage was suffered by our side.

4 Bula Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 19.—Four large-sized enemy bombers came attacking Bula on Ceram Island on the morning of October 16 but all were repulsed by the Japanese Ground Units which suffered no damage.

INDIANS IN DJAKARTA SEND MESSAGE TO P.I.

Independence League Branch Wishes New Republic Future Prosperity

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 18.—The Djakarta branch of the Indian Independence League yesterday sent a congratulatory message to the Republic of the Philippines.

The message read as follows:

"Indians in Java extend their heartfelt felicitations to the new Republic of the Philippines upon achievement of their long-cherished goal for independence.

"The proclamation of Philippine independence was a source of profound joy and of special significance for us who are fighting for freedom against Britain.

"We wish good luck and future prosperity for the new Philippines as a worthy member of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

To Control Enemy Property

Domei

PEKING, October 18.—The North China Political Affairs Commission today established a North China Enemy Property Control Board in order to administer enemy property in North China, which is being transferred to the National Government of China by Japan since the National Government's entry in the War of Greater East Asia. The ceremony for the establishment of the new Board was held this morning at the Department of Finance.

American Air Bases Also Destroyed in 53 Assaults

FOE'S STRATEGY HIT

7 Hostile Vessels Sunk and 11 Others Damaged From Late July to Early October

From late in July to the early part of October, Japanese Army Air Units shot down and damaged 124 enemy planes and blasted 17 airfields and military establishments in 53 attacks against the enemy air strength in China. Particularly were the assaults directed against American air bases.

During the same period, the Japanese Air Units also sank seven enemy vessels and damaged 11 others.

These composite war results which nipped in the bud the enemy air forces' strategy in China were revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. as follows:

"Japanese Army Air Units have been attacking the enemy air strength in China, especially the American air bases there, and at the same time are engaged in the blasting of enemy military facilities and shipping, and the interception of raiding enemy planes, thereby frustrating the enemy activities at every place. The composite results scored by the Air Units during the period from late in July to early in October follow:

"1. Damage dealt to the enemy:

Airplanes shot down and damaged totaled 124 (of which 24 are uncertain), air fields and military establishments blasted totaled 17, in a total of 53 air attacks; ships sunk totaled seven and those damaged 11.

"2. Our damage:

Airplanes self-blasted totaled 40."

U.S. Air Force Crushed

Domei

AN X X BASE, October 18.—The United States air force in China, planning to attack Japan and cut Japan's southern communications, with Kunming as its principal base and Kweilin and Chungking as midway bases and supported by various advance bases, has been deprived of many of its footholds by the incessant pounding of these bases carried out by the Japanese Army Air Force since July and continued up to the early part of this month.

Lieutenant General Joseph Stilwell, commander of the United States forces in China, and other enemy leaders have proceeded to New Delhi to consider the reorganization of the American air force in China and the replenishment of men and supplies with the anti-Axis headquarters for Southeastern Asia. The continuous defeat to which the American air force in China has been subjected has sorely disappointed Chungking and has engendered among the leaders of the tottering regime a sense of despair as to the future of the war.

Chungking had been asking the United States to send aircraft and materials for the reconstruction of the Chungking air force and not for the dispatch of American airmen but the Americans rejected the demand and has been building up an air force of its own in China.

The burden of constructing bases and supplying the ground facilities has fallen on Chungking without any voice in the direction of operations. The Americans have evaded contact with the National Military Council. The Chungking regime has lost face and it has been completely subordinated to the United States air force. It is not so much that the American air force has any particular predilection for secrecy but that it has no faith in the prowess of Chungking airmen. The Americans, therefore, have never at any time fought side by side with Chinese airmen and have almost never aided their operations.

Toward the end of July, when a Japanese air unit raided Chungking, the Americans abandoned the Chungking airmen fighting at a sore disadvantage in old-fashioned P-36 fighters and fled for their lives.

On the other hand, the degrada-

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REDS FAIL TO PIERCE KREMENCHUG FRONT

Mannstein's Army Resisting Soviet Offensives—Reich Still Holds Melitopol

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 18.—The Soviet offensive started on Saturday in the area southeast of Kremenchug is growing still more fierce with both the German and Red armies staking the fate of the situation in the whole of the southern sector, which includes Crimea, in this titanic clash. Experts are of the opinion that the Soviet aim lies in surrounding in a vast encirclement move the German forces holding positions in the area from the great bend in the Dnieper through Crimea.

The Red forces are throwing in 20 divisions of infantry, numerous combat brigades, and powerful air units and are trying to break through the German defense lines at all costs.

Berlin reports reveal that the authorities of the German army are recognizing that the situation in that area is serious. They state that no decisive breakthrough has yet occurred but confirm that, in contrast to past battles, the losses sustained by the Germans are as great as those inflicted upon the Red forces.

Moscow reports claim that the Red forces have moved forward on the front but indications are that they have not yet reached the main German defense lines. All Moscow dispatch admit that the German forces under Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein have concentrated numerous reserve forces and are resisting stubbornly the Red onslaughts.

Meanwhile, in Melitopol, strategic point on the Kharkov-Crimea Railway, the German forces continue to hold back the Red army and in spite of the fact that seven days passed since street-fighting began there, they are still maintaining a considerable portion of the city. Observers believe, that the outcome of the fighting in the Kremenchug area will have a great effect on the action in Melitopol.

The battle for Kiev too is still going on but the Red offensive directed from the south of that city is reported to have slackened somewhat since Sunday. The Soviet pressure being applied from the north, however, is being increased gradually, and the German forces, from the standpoint of an offensive defense, are moving out in frequent counter-thrusts.

Regarding the fighting in the Gomel sector, the Soviet Board of Information tonight announced that the Red forces had begun an offensive at a point on the Dnieper south of Gomel.

CHINESE FARMERS GET LAND

Families in Malacca Given 4 Acres And Loan of ¥50

Domei

MALACCA, October 19.—The setting aside of 280 acres of land belonging to the government for the settlement of Chinese farmers is but one aspect of the work done by the Overseas Chinese Association, the Association's general secretary revealed in a recent interview.

It was stated that a maximum of four acres have been allotted to each family together with a loan of ¥50 per acre, free of interest. The scheme has already proved extremely successful, and the whole area taken up at Pulau Gadong has already been cleared for cultivation.

There are many other Chinese farmers here who are eagerly awaiting the launching of similar schemes by the association in the near future.

Japanese Pounding Chungking Position

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Yeh-hsien, and Pingtu-hsien, Shantung Province, which was started on September 22 and terminated on October 12:

Enemy dead left behind	86
Prisoners taken	22
War spoils seized:	
Rifles	64
Ammunition for the same .	444 rounds
Hand-grenades	155

In addition, many other arms were captured.

Raid Over Germany Costly to Yankees

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being kept a secret but an American expert has recently flown to London from California to learn the formula from the British expert.

British Coal Miners Strike

Domei

LISBON, October 18.—The 2,000 coal mine workers at Harworth, Doncaster, England, went on strike today demanding an increase of wages, according to London dispatches.

Lieut.-Gen. Nakazono Is Killed in Action

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enemy P-40 planes, all the Japanese planes safely returned.

On July 30, 1942, the Unit attacked Hengyang and in an aerial combat with 12 enemy fighter planes shot down three of them and blasted two on the ground.

On July 31, 1942, the Unit attacked Hengyang in successive waves and shot down and damaged eight enemy planes.

On August 5, 1942, the Unit attacked Hengyang, shooting down nine enemy planes.

On September 3, 1942, the Unit attacked Hengyang, Fuling and Kweilin and shot down P-40 fighter planes.

On November 2, 1942, the Unit attacked Kweilin and shot down 12 enemy P-40 fighter planes.

On November 12, 1942, the Unit attacked Kweilin, Fuling and Hengyang and shot down eight enemy planes in all.

On December 15, 1942, the Unit attacked Kweilin and damaged five large-sized transport planes. Attacking enemy ships near Lotienchi the Unit sank one 500-ton enemy ship and another of 400 tons.

In late December, 1942, the Unit continually scored the Yangtze for enemy shipping and near Huichow, Patung, and Santupin sank 11 vessels including one of 1,000 tons, and damaged three others.

On February 27, 1943, the Unit sank one 1,000 ton vessel and blasted more than 10 small sized ships near Wanhsien.

On June 10, 1943, the Unit attacked Hengyang, shooting down six enemy planes and demolishing four on the ground.

On July 23, 1943, the Unit repeatedly bombed Hengyang, Fuling, and Kienow and shot down 11 enemy planes.

On July 24, 1943, the Unit hit Hengyang, Fuling, and Kweilin and shot down 14 planes.

On July 29, and 30, 1943, the Unit repeatedly bombed Hengyang and Kienow and shot down 12 P-40's.

On August 20, 1943 the Unit attacked Kweilin and shot down five P-40's.

On August 23, 1943, the Unit attacked Chungking, bombing the factory area there and shooting down 8 planes. It also hit Wanhsien and demolished the pier facilities there and sank numerous small sized bottoms.

F.I.C. STUDENTS REMOVED TO AREAS FREE FROM RAIDS

Measure Necessary in View of Repeated Blind Bombings By U.S. Air Force

Domei

HANOI, October 19.—With the American Air Force in China continuing their inhuman attacks on non-military establishments in Haiphong, the authorities of French Indo-China are transferring students to safer areas.

Starting yesterday, teachers and students of various schools in Haiphong have been transferred to specified districts.

Students of Haiphong's French-Annamese Intermediate School are being transferred to Hanoi, while the entire student body of elementary schools will be dispersed to other districts.

The latest inhuman air raids carried out by enemy raiders on non-military installations are as follows: Chinese down-town section bombed on October 8, French down-town area as well as the residential district attacked on October 10. In the latter raid "Ecole Primaire Francais de Filles" or the French Girls' Elementary School building was destroyed, while the Peace Tower constructed nearby was also damaged.

Moreover, on the dawn of October 16 and 17 American planes blindly dropped bombs on residential districts in Haiphong.

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REICH AGAIN SCORES BIG AERIAL VICTORY

German Defenses Down More Than Half the Raiding U.S. Bombers Over Schweinfurth

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, October 17.—The result of the recent air battle of Schweinfurth is an impressive German victory. Of the 300 attacking American four-engined bombers almost half were shot down by German defenses within the short space of 90 minutes. The Flying Fortresses, praised by the enemy as invincible, are rapidly becoming "flying coffins," it is stated in Berlin. The attack on Schweinfurth cost the enemy more than 1,200 men of their trained personnel. This is a percentage that weighs very heavily no matter how much material the enemy may have at their disposal for it is difficult to replace well-trained crews which are so necessary to man four-engined bombers.

Today, a war is a question of speed, military quarters state as, with the improved methods of defense, air strategy has become a struggle against time.

Aeronautical experts are astounded that in the fifth year of war Germany has been able to achieve such spectacular successes against these heavily armoured bombers. This fact augurs well for the future as it must be remembered that concentrated defense is only just beginning to develop in Germany and all energies are now being exerted by German aircraft engineers toward a reprisal which will be delivered in no uncertain manner and which will make the Schweinfurth raid look ridiculously small.

Berlin circles, however, are not losing sight of the fact that the enemy, disregarding the heavy losses already suffered, will launch further raids in the future. Consequently all the necessary steps have been taken to meet such a contingency.

The air victory of Schweinfurth is all the more remarkable because it was chiefly won by fighter squadrons who kept right on the tail of the enemy formations from the beginning of their sortie until the moment they left the continent. They even chased them well out to sea.

Certain new defense methods were likewise extremely successful yesterday as is attested by the fact that the way to and from Schweinfurth is littered with the wreckage of American aircraft.

It may be safely assumed that in this raid the Americans lost considerably more than 50 per cent of their precious bombers and still more precious personnel.

TO AMALGAMATE SCHOOLS

To Create 3 Institutes Out of 6 In Kuala Lumpur

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, October 19.—As a result of the inauguration of the first Kuala Lumpur Higher Normal Training School, six local schools will be amalgamated into three schools soon, according to the announcement of the Educational Department.

The three schools will have a total of 2,000 students.

It was further announced that henceforth, all Japanese language schools in Selangor will be known as Government public schools.

Meanwhile, Selangor will send nine representatives to the Shonan Higher Normal Training School when the new term begins on November 1.

JAPANESE DAILY IN KANA PROVES POPULAR IN F.I.C.

Paper Contains Typical Japanese Stories as Well as News Of Greater East Asia

Domei

SAIGON, October 18.—"Toa" (East Asia), a daily in Japanese kana syllabary by the Japanese Language Propagation Society of Southern French Indo-China, whose first issue appeared on October 10, was warmly welcomed by students of the Japanese Language School here.

The new Japanese daily which is being used as teaching material by the Japanese Language School is filled with interesting articles and typical Japanese legends and stories in addition to the latest news in East Asia. It is adding fresh impetus to the rapidly mounting enthusiasm among the one thousand Chinese and Annamese students of the Japanese Language School.

In addition, the Society yesterday gave a Japanese movie show for the purpose of acquainting the native residents regarding the cultural life of wartime Japan.

U.S. Says Pope Is Safe

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 15.—Myron Taylor, President Franklin Roosevelt's special political adviser, after a meeting with Roosevelt on Tuesday declared, "Rome is occupied by the German Forces, but there is nothing to worry about the safety of the Pope."

U.S. Building Super Bombers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 14.—The United States is producing a super-heavy bomber, B-29, it is reported from Washington. The new plane, it is said, surpasses the present bombers both in operating range and loading capacity.

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U.S. WAR OFFICE HIT ON CHARGE OF GRAFT

Warren Says 'Astounding' Activities of Army Contractors Must Be Stopped

Domei

LISBON, October 18.—Sensationally accusing the United States War Department of graft, Lindsay Warren, Comproller General, today heatedly told the House Military Committee that "for national interests" the War Department "should be peremptorily stopped" in its present contract settlement procedures. These procedures, he said, "amazed and astounded" him, according to reports received here.

He told the committee that army contracting officers had permitted hundreds of erroneous claims by contractors, including charges on such items as false teeth, liquor and jute boxes.

Warren opposed the legislation requested by the War Department to give its contracting officers final and conclusive judgment in settling terminated contracts. He cited 270 cases wherein he said claims allowed by officers had been questioned by the general accounting office.

Warren declared that untold billions were involved in "contract settlements" and questioned if Congress should permit their passing by army officers. He said the regulations requested by the War Department would permit graft and "prelude any chance to detect frauds."

To Fire Badoglioan Envoys

Domei

BERLIN, October 17.—Premier Benito Mussolini after having consulted Serafino Mazzolini, Foreign Undersecretary of the Fascist Republican Government, announced his decision to discharge those diplomats who had supported the Badoglio puppet regime.

Chiang's Man to Tour U.S.

Domei

CANTON, October 16.—Chang Kiangau, former Communications Minister and adviser to the Executive Yuan of the Chungking regime, arrived in Washington by air on October 13 on a tour of inspection of wartime America, according to a Chungking broadcast intercepted here.

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War Aims of Enemy Hit By Ambassador Kurusu

(Continued from Page 1)

"the brazen effrontery to refer to the peoples of these regions, to whom she had extended the ever spreading tentacles of aggression, as the 'white man's burden'."

But for Japan, the Ambassador emphasized, all the nations of Asia would inevitably have been reduced to the same state of vassalage as India. Describing Japan's mission he said:

"It devolves on us, who have succeeded to the glorious task set by our predecessors, to free East Asia from Anglo-American tyranny, to enable all the nations of East Asia to find their fitting places in the sun, to rid the Anglo-Saxons of their false white man's superiority complex and to consolidate the position of East Asia in the world system of modern nations, thereby achieving the goal of true stabilization of East Asia."

Army Air Units Blast 124 Enemy Warplanes

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in the quality of American airmen in China and their continued defeat at the hands of the Japanese have deepened the despair of the Chungking leaders. Although steps to strengthen the United States air force in China are being considered at the headquarters of the anti-Axis command for Southeastern Asia, the distrust of American airmen on the part of Chungking is daily growing more acute.

Java Increases Ricefields

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 18.—Further intensifying efforts for increased production of foodstuffs in Priangan, provincial authorities have decided on a plan to increase ricefields by 10,000 hectares, according to a report from Bandoeng. During the one and a half years since establishment of the Military Administration, an increase of 3,000 hectares in ricefields has been realized in the province.

DRAFT PLAN DECIDED REVISING MINISTRIES

Cabinet Passes Measure; Referred to Privy Council for Deliberation

Drafts for revision of the central administrative machinery were decided upon at the Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday and were immediately referred to the Privy Council for deliberation.

The revision plans are those pertaining to the organization of the Cabinet and the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, Justice, Education, Welfare and Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The Government, in the meantime, is making vigorous preparations so that streamlining of the government machinery may be started simultaneously with the opening of the new Ministries of Munitions and Transportation and Communications on November 1. It is generally expected that the Privy Council will speedily carry out the study of these plans.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday also decided upon the draft plans for the readjustment of the administrative system of provincial organs and of the Governments-General of Taiwan and Chosen. Thus, the Government's steps for the readjustment of administrative machinery have been completed.

Exhaustive plans for the readjustment of the local administrative machinery which had been discussed at the fourth conference of the Presidents of the Regional Administrative Councils on Monday were formally decided upon at the regular Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday.

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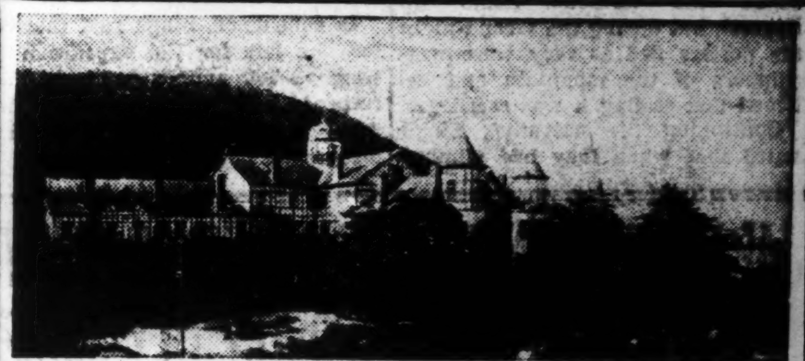

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AMBASSADOR KURUSU SCORES ENEMY WAR AIMS

The text of Ambassador Kurusu's speech before students of the Tokyo Imperial University follows:

Political commentators in America and Britain have been persistently discussing post-war problems ever since the beginning of the war. Recently these discussions are being carried on with ever greater fervour. The post-war problems discussed, all based on the hypothesis of an anti-Axis victory, include the unilateral disarming of the Axis powers; world policing by the "Allies"; releasing the world's natural resources for peaceful purposes alone; the post-war establishment of a world-wide net-work of commercial airlines so that world culture may be smoothly interchanged, and kindred topics.

All these and similar Anglo-American projects as to the post-war world have in common the following: (1) they do not so much as touch on the fundamental causes underlying the war; (2) they take the purely propaganda assumption of an anti-Axis victory as a matter of course; and (3) they imply restoration of the pre-war world order characterized by Anglo-American domination after the war.

Facts Disregarded

In other words all the Anglo-American arguments and discussion on the post-war world utterly disregard the fact that it was precisely the shortcomings and inconsistencies of the pre-war world order which made the second world war inevitable, and voice the Anglo-American determination to impose that pre-war order on the world once more after the war is over; to impose it, moreover, by force, and, what is more, the force of Britain and America alone. This not only constitutes an essential defect in their arguments, but it can be taken as a complete revelation of the Anglo-American ambition for absolute world hegemony.

In the previous world war the allied leaders were faced with the necessity of clarifying their confused war aims to their peoples and the world. After having dragged the American people into the war in the name of "justice" and "humanity," and to "make the world safe for democracy," Wilson made his famous Fourteen Points Declaration in January 1918, in order to clarify the Allies' war aims. No sooner had arms been laid down, however, than the conflicting interests of the Allied Nations became apparent and all harmony among them gave way to discord.

The ideals of free trade and mutual armament restriction were utterly betrayed. The League of Nations itself, which America did not join, was reduced to purely nominal existence. In facing their peoples, in whose memories the great disillusionment and disappointments of the epoch following Versailles are still fresh, it is impossible for Anglo-American politicians to repeat today the illusory war aims so lightly discarded after the last war. As, moreover, the professed aim of overthrowing and disarming the Axis countries and subsequent policing of the world by Britain and America is nothing but a thread-bare disguise for the Anglo-American ambition for absolute world hegemony, the Anglo-American leaders are particularly eager to avoid discussion of war aims. It is to side-track such discussions and create the impression that the war is already won that they are emitting much high-flown and deceptive phrase as to what they will do after the war, and the wonderful shape of the post-war world to come.

Propaganda Trick

Were these leaders to clarify sincerely their true aims and the true underlying causes of the war, the absolute inconsistency between their professed ideals and frantic ambition in trying to restore and further consolidate their world hegemony in a perpetuation of the pre-war world order, whose economic and political deadlock made the present world war inevitable, would become immediately apparent. This slurring over of the question of war aims and preferential discussion of post-war problems is a clever propaganda trick to conceal the illogical and irrational nature of their own ambitions.

There is furthermore a tactical element in the constant discussion of post-war problems by the enemy. They have no other way to drag their peoples into long continued hostilities, whose purpose escapes them, than by continued appeals to hatred of the Axis countries and by constant marshalling of beautiful phrases about eternal peace and happiness after the war. Abroad, too, the constant broadcasting of post-war plans is undoubtedly aimed at creating the illusion among the peoples of neutrals and minor co-belligerent countries that the Allies are really winning the war. They may also entertain the vain hope that through continued reiteration of high-sounding phrase the impression can be created that an Allied victory would indeed bring happiness to mankind, and the fighting will of their enemies be eventually undermined thereby. The Axis powers, however, will not be misled by this spurious Anglo-American propaganda. We shall lose no opportunity to point out the glaring shortcomings of the post-war plans, whose real nature is quite apparent under the high-sounding verbal disguise, and while we thus destroy the enemy's propaganda plans we shall not fail in our duty of emphasizing the world outlook of our nation and of the liberated peoples of East Asia.

Let us take up the substance of the Anglo-American post-war schemes and investigate the true aspect of the post-war order so loudly propagandized by America and Britain. The fundamental causes of today's world upheaval can be ascribed, in the ultimate analysis, to the bankruptcy of that individualism which was the dominating idea of the 19th century. This individualism, placing first importance on the so-called "freedom" of the individual had temporarily conditioned the world, politically in the form of democracy, and economically in the form of the so-called "Laissez-faire" principle. That liberalistic world order, which may have served some useful purpose at the time of its inception, occupies, however, only one page in the long history of mankind. It is, by no means of such a nature that it should be perpetuated and dominate the world forever.

In the internal politics of different countries democracy, which for a time seemed to have brought stability to Europe and America, gave rise to parliamentarianism based on the supposed equality of the individuals. In international politics the democratic idea was expressed in the principle of racial self-determination, and theoretically placed all States, great and small, on an equal footing. In the face of the supremacy of the administration which developed with the growing complication of the social structure, parliamentarianism, however, soon revealed its inadequacy as a means for expressing the will of the people. Furthermore parliament itself, the press, and those other organs of public opinion which form the very basis of a democratic parliamentary political structure all became the instruments and victims of capitalistic machinations and lost their independent functions of former days. Democratic countries were thus drafted involuntarily into the vortex of the chaotic struggle for private profits pursued in their midst by powerful capitalistic interests.

Greater Confusion Results

Even greater confusion arose in international politics. Those smaller states who had been accorded theoretical equality found it totally impossible in practice to build up self-supplying or self-sufficient economies within the limits of their small territories. Moreover the constant and rapid progress in the technique of war made the broadening of the basic units of national defense unavoidable. Confronted with these problems the smaller states unable to attain either economic stability or national security, inevitably became pawns in the game of power politics pursued unceasingly by the dominating world powers. Liberalistic economy, moreover, which, in theory seemed to promise eternal prosperity to mankind, was soon submerged under and dominated by powerful monopolistic interests, and robbed of its main tenets of national economic freedom and equality of opportunity. Indeed it soon became clear that though it was possible to theorize about international freedom of trade for the smaller states was impossible in practice in face of the aggressive competition of the great powers.

The world order of the 19th Century is being subjected to a searching criticism even by a few American and British authors. In England, for example, Professor Carr of the University of Wales in his book "Conditions of Peace" published last year, emphasizes the necessity for a re-examination of the principles of democracy, racial self-determination, and laissez-faire capitalism. In America, Professor Burnham of New York University sets forth in his book "The Managerial Revolution" his opinion that administrators drawn from a new class of technicians must be encharged with state administration in the future.

The underlying causes of the present world war sprang from remote roots. Not least among them was an irresistible historic trend demanding a general liquidation of the obsolete political and economical world order functioning exclusively in the interests of the Anglo-Saxons and under their complete domination. This is a problem which will have to be solved in the post-war world. It is impossible of solution by such superficial measures as enforcing sanctions upon so-called "aggressors" or policing the world as advocated by the enemy.

Cites Atlantic Charter

What is set up as the joint war aims of America and Britain is the Atlantic Charter of August, two years ago. In order to refresh your memories, I will point out to you the eight points in that charter:

The two nations declared that:

1—Their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or otherwise.

2—They desire to see no territorial changes except as a result of the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

3—They respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

4—They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to assure access of all nations on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

5—They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all full economic advantages and personal and social security.

6—After the overthrow of Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own territories and which will afford assurance that the men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

7—Such a peace should enable all men to sail the high seas and oceans without interference.

8—They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside their countries, they believe, pending the establishment of a wide and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

Again, in a speech delivered by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, in May, last year, he stressed the organization of an international police force until a system for guaranteeing general safety could be established. He added that after urgent post-war economic social measures had been taken, conditions for a lasting peace in an international system with the 'Allied' nations at the center should be decided upon, and that individuals, groups, and peoples responsible for the war should be punished. In the same month, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, declared that it was necessary for the four nations of Britain, America, the Soviet Union, and China alone to maintain arms with which to police the world.

Lofty Ideals Omitted

In all these declarations and ideas the dominating theme is the desire to suppress the so-called "aggressors" by brute strength and restore the status quo ante bellum with a few added defects. On this point lofty ideals and honest reflection are alike omitted. These declarations, devoid of constructive aims or any vision beyond the immediate problem of victory or defeat, touch in no way on the fundamental problem of the war, which is: "Who made the world this way?" Instead of enquiring into the causes that forced the Axis to fight for their right to live, they talk only of the unconditional surrender of the Axis nations, the disarmament of "aggressors", a world police force or an Anglo-American guaranteed system to ensure world security. It is not strange that even within America and Britain there is opposition to such reactionary and unconstructive ideas. Moreover it may be pointed out, even without looking back to Versailles, that such ideas may be easy to talk about and may gratify the baser passions of the enemy, but it is abundantly clear that they can never be put into effective practice. The post-war economic order is another favorite topic of the Americans. They tirelessly repeat well-worn phrases as to the abolition of trade barriers, the free access to natural resources by non-aggressors, and the economic welfare of each people. The Atlantic Charter itself supports the principle of equal access to natural resources and international economic cooperation. Undersecretary of State Welles in a speech of May last year also called for the development to the full of the productive power of mankind, and the free circulation of commodities across frontiers for the benefit of all humanity. At the same time he asserted that regional spheres, such as the American hemisphere, should be preserved as part of the post-war world economic structure. In a later speech delivered in stressing that resources should be made available only to those who were not "aggressors", that the resources supplied be limited to what was necessary for peaceful aims, and that obstacles to free trade be abolished.

The principle of free trade, however, broke down completely in the past when weak countries were made the prey of the Anglo-American powers, and no small country could protect itself adequately in the international trade arena. For Welles to continue to give lip service to the principle of free trade can be understood in the light of the American determination to control the trade of the world.

Moreover, for Welles to advocate in one breath the abolition of trade barriers on the one hand and the principle of preservation of the American hemisphere structure is a plain indication of the American desire to eat her cake and have it too. It is but one more manifestation of that typically self-seeking American policy which makes America demand of other nations equal opportunities and free access to their resources, while at the same time zealously bent on securing monopolistic control of the Central and South American resources and markets for itself. Welles further says that resources should be supplied only to those who are not "aggressors" and within limits only necessary for peaceful aims. But how are aggressors and non-aggressors to be distinguished, and by whom? Who will decide on the amounts necessary for peaceful aims?

Raps Hull's Declaration

Secretary of State Hull, who represents America's traditions and who is at the helm of its foreign policy, in a speech made in September, this year, concerning war problems and conduct asserted that the 'Allied' nations had identical interests and were moreover gaining the fruits of cooperation. He then went on to say that even after the war the cooperation of the peace-loving 'Allied' nations should be firm and close. Hull declared that international conflicts were of three kinds, those that had their roots in political or legal differences, and others which sprang from pure lust for aggression. He advocated mediation in the first type, arbitration by an international court in the second, and the enforcement of rigorous sanctions in the third. In that way, he asserted, the peace of the world could be permanently maintained. He further stated that with equality among nations, respect for international law, equal economic opportunities, and the good neighbor policy at the foundations, the welfare of all the various peoples of the world would be actively promoted. Underlying his whole speech is the idea of enforcing sanctions against whoever the "Allied" nations choose to call "aggressors," cooperation among the so-called "democracies" and "freedom" of trade under American control. There is not one word which might contribute to a new world peace, not one word seeking to discover or remove the causes of the present war. Just taking the idea of the abolition of trade barriers, it has been found that under a democratic political structure it is inherently impossible to lower barriers to trade. America's Government is democratic in form. In trade problems, therefore, though the individual members of Congress are well aware of the political machinations of various powerful vested interests in the country and the pressure brought to bear on the Government through their lobbyists, nevertheless party and other political considerations force Congress to give heed to the demands of private interests even though against the public good. As a result many of the decisions reached by Congress subordinate public welfare to the satisfaction of as many of these selfish private interests as possible while international consideratins which cannot influence the polling booth have no weight whatsoever with them. America's high tariff policy is witness to this fact, and Hull, who devoted many years of his life to the tariff problem should know better than anyone else that it is impossible to seek freedom of trade within a democratic political structure.

Fundamentally Anglo-America's theory of post-war management is to restore the pre-war world order and to maintain it forcibly through the armed might of the two nations. The arrogant spirit in which this theory is conceived is that the post-war order is to be imposed by the victor on the vanquished by force at the victor's own will. It is based on the ideology that whatever America and Britain may choose to do, is right. Theorizing on post-war problems from various angles has been popular in America of late. Of course, there are some, like former President Hoover who is one of the few, who urge America to reflect on her arrogant attitude. The greater part of the theorists clamor for rigorous sanctions to be enforced against the "aggressors."

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu

Lease-Lend a Tool

Numerous organizations interested to be regarded as instruments of post-war management, are already being established under the leadership of America and Britain. The Lease-Lend Administration must be regarded as one of such organizations as must the joint 'Allied' organs concerning foodstuffs, relief, currency and others which have been established. The setting up of these bodies at this time is an endeavor to prevent America from going the same way it did after the last great war when it refused to join the League of Nations. It can also be said that these bodies are a manifestation of the determination on the part of America's leaders to move out actively in its world policy. Should these organs survive the war, as long as America and Britain aim at the rebuilding of the 19th century order, they would probably serve as a convenient means whereby America and Britain profiting by their superior economic position might enforce in favor of their own national policies such measures as the severance of economic relations with other countries and the freezing of assets.

In short, no matter what beautiful phrases may drop from American and British lips, as long as these countries fail to study and eradicate the fundamental reasons underlying the present war; as long as they do not divest themselves of their preconceived idea that whatever they do is right, there can be no world security.

In scanning these American blueprints for post-war management of the world in none of them can be found any consideration for the problems of East Asia, except for an occasional reference to Chungking. This is obviously the result of Anglo-American ignorance of East Asian affairs and their contemptuous attitude toward Asiatic nations in general. Possibly no more could be expected of those countries who have so long arrogated to themselves the overlordship of the Oriental races, and through lack of understanding become imbued with a totally unwarrantable sense of superiority, and a determination to exploit these peoples to satisfy their own material lust and greed.

Situation in East Asia

Let us turn our attention for a moment to the situation in East Asia. Centuries have passed since the nations of Europe first embarked on aggressive inroads into East Asia. As different powers in Europe rose and fell, so in Asia the Netherlands superseded Portugal and the Netherlands was replaced by Britain. These Occidental nations came entirely uninvited, and Britain at last had the brazen effrontery to refer to the peoples of these regions, to whom she had extended the ever spreading tentacles of aggression, as the "white man's burden," in an endeavor to stifle the uneasy consciences of the very British people themselves with that insolent slogan.

Once British domination was firmly established over India, Britain extended her tentacles to China, while the influence of Czarist Russia which had swept across North Asia and Siberia and brought these enormous regions under its control in the early 19th Century, penetrated southward to Manchuria and threatened East Asia. The United States, also determined to get a finger in the pie, stretched out an avid hand across the Pacific. Our nation, suddenly aroused from two and a half centuries of absolutely peaceful sleep was in turn forced to awaken the Chinese from their more lethargic slumber through the Sino-Japanese War, and the struggle centering around the Boxer Rebellion. Then we faced our foreign aggressors. Had Japan yielded to the nations of the West at that time the entire East would have been Africanized and split up into colonies of rival occidental powers. All the nations of Asia would inevitably have been reduced to the same state of vassalage as India. Japan, however, shattered the aggressive military might of Czarist Russia on the plains of Manchuria, and destroyed her mighty fleet in the Straits of Tsushima. Thus our nation's place as the guardian power in East Asia was established.

Then, through ten years of hard work, and through the fire of the first World War, we built up our national prestige and power until our Empire stood unshakable. It devolves on us, who have succeeded to the glorious task set by our predecessors, to free East Asia from Anglo-American tyranny, to enable all the nations of East Asia to find their fitting places in the sun, to rid the Anglo-Saxons of their false white man's superiority complex and to consolidate the position of East Asia in the world system of modern nations, thereby achieving the goal of true stabilization of East Asia.

Already six years have gone by since the outbreak of the China Affair and we have been fighting for nearly two years in the War of Greater East Asia. Unfortunately, the Chungking regime has not yet come to see the error of its ways in perpetuating a useless fratricidal war, but the National Government of China now actively cooperating with us is growing stronger day by day and strengthening its ties with our country. Burma has become independent and the Philippines, too, on October 14 declared her long-cherished independence. Thus the construction of Greater East Asia is steadily progressing.

Immediate Mission

Nevertheless, the armed forces of the United States and Britain are vigilantly watching for opportunities to counter-attack from the north and south and their numerical strength and striking power are not to be despised. The immediate mission which must be fulfilled by this Empire, fighting as she is for the stabilization of East Asia, is, first of all, to smash these foreign foes. We must not only check their counter-offensive by armed force but also combine the total strengths of all East Asiatic countries so that an unbeatable structure may be established in this part of the world. This is the urgent first step toward the stabilization of East Asia which we must take without fail.

At the same time, we are charged with the vast task of constructing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As I have already said, the prevailing chaos in the world today is the inevitable result of the collapse of a political and economic order based on individualistic ideology. The current war is also a struggle to found a new order. In these chaotic times, it is only natural that the various nations of Greater East Asia, linked by cultural ties, so near each other geographically and sharing common interests, should work together, aid each other and form a sphere of co-existence. It is such a sphere of co-prosperity that will form a strong link in the chain of a new world order. Some may argue that the ultimate ideal of mankind is to weave the whole world into a single sphere of co-existence so that the hearts of all men may beat in unison. When we consider, however, the marked differences of race, nationality, tradition, cultural form and development and geo-political conditions actually existing in the world today, we are led to realize that such an ideal involves too great a forward jump in thought and is difficult of any early fulfilment. Consequently, the new world order that is to come in this century is visualized as different spheres of co-prosperity with each sphere existing in harmony and cooperating with the others.

The break-down of the world order based on individualism led to the birth of a New Order. In individualism the value of each individual is held as absolute. Each individual however has a long history behind it which permitted its formation. Moreover, in modern social and economic organization, each individual is inseparably connected with, and mutually dependent upon other contemporary individuals. An individual, therefore, cannot and should not live isolated from and independent of other contemporaries or be looked upon as floating free from the past and future.

Individualistic order is defective in that it lays particular emphasis only on the present, which is but a moment in the long history of mankind. It stresses contemporary human relations among and holds as absolute the welfare of only one particular age, totally ignoring its connection with the past and future.

Individualism Scored

In seeking for an ideal to replace individualism, we must take note of this defect of individualism. The East Asiatic peoples who are closely united by human affinity and who share a common destiny should uphold as the guiding principles of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the idea of "eternity" instead of only the present passing "moment" and nationalism in place of democracy.

This ideal is one of the greatest contributions East Asia can make to world peace. The truth, "Light from the East," will be realized by ideal.

The mission imposed upon us calls upon us first to complete the liberation of East Asia and to cooperate actively with the various peoples in East Asia, thereby creating a true co-prosperity sphere in this region, and, further, to share our happiness and well-being with the rest of the world, not seeking any kind of monopoly for the exclusive benefit of East Asiatic peoples. This will be our contribution to the establishment of a true world peace.

The various peoples in East Asia differ from each other, of course, in the relative degree of their political, economic and cultural maturity. In mutual assistance and support with a unity comparable to that of a united family they are animated alike by the ideals of the new order in the co-prosperity sphere and the brightest future is assured for all of them.

As a preliminary to realizing this lofty ideal, we must first bring about eternal stability in East Asia. For this purpose, we must fight and blast the fake superiority complex of Britain and the United States, militarily complete the defense of East Asia and, economically, forestall any future Anglo-American attempts at renewed economic pressure whether in the form of sudden severance of economic relations or by any other means. The peace structure which we are going to establish in East Asia is, however, totally different in nature from the Anglo-American peace structure based on an unwarranted superiority complex, plus a desire for world domination and determined by the Anglo-American idea of victory and defeat. It is our intention, therefore, to cooperate fully, spiritually as well as materially, with those in other areas of the globe who, sharing our ideals, are resolved to work for the establishment of true world peace, and to lay the foundations for international friendship on a harmonious basis.

The stabilization and prosperity of East Asia conform to the flow of eternal history. Just as many of the causes of the present upheaval are remote, so are some of our goals distant. Our mission is a grave one, but I am firmly convinced that in the glorious future opening before us our gigantic enterprise for bringing about perennial prosperity and true and stable world peace will eventually be crowned with complete success.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1943

Enemy War Aims and the New Order

To restore the intolerable conditions of the pre-war world by sheer brute force in the post-war world is the aim of the Anglo-American leaders. Japan's ideal of a New World Order, in contrast, represents a practical way out from the impasse of the pre-war problems and marks a definite forward step in the evolution of world civilization. Such are the conclusions to be derived from Ambassador Saburo Kurusu's masterly address at the Tokyo Imperial University yesterday afternoon.

It was an address which will long be remembered as a masterpiece of penetrating analysis and clear thinking. Stripping the tangled verbiage away from the deceptive propaganda of the enemy, Ambassador Kurusu not only incisively and convincingly laid bare the real war aims of the Americans and the British but presented in addition a practical and substantial plan for the construction of a better world in the future. This address marks a magnificent high-water mark in progressive thinking and constructive statesmanship which is bound to make a significant contribution to the history of these momentous times.

Although the professed war aims of the United States and Britain are made to sound very idealistic, an analysis of the proposed Anglo-American schemes for the post-war world discloses how selfish and reactionary the aims of these countries really are. For these schemes show that these two countries intend to disarm the Axis nations, that they intend to police the world, and that they intend to parcel out the natural resources of the world arbitrarily for what they call "peaceful purposes" alone. Ambassador Kurusu correctly declares that these and other similar plans all possess the following basic fallacies: (1) they do not touch upon the fundamental causes of the war nor do they attempt to correct the grave defects of the pre-war order which constituted the underlying reasons for the war,(2) they take an Anglo-American victory for granted, and (3) they envisage upon the conclusion of the present war the restoration of the pre-war order which was characterized by Anglo-American domination.

"In other words," says Ambassador Kurusu, "all the Anglo-American arguments and discussions on the post-war world utterly disregard the fact that it was precisely the shortcomings and inconsistencies of the pre-war world order which made the second World War inevitable, and voice the Anglo-American determination to impose that pre-war order on the world once more after the war is over; to impose it, moreover, by force, and what is more, the force of Britain and America alone. This not only constitutes an essential defect in their arguments, but it can be taken as a complete revelation of the Anglo-American ambition for absolute world hegemony."

How utterly impossible it is for the world to go back to such a pre-war world order as the British and the Americans wish to restore, Ambassador Kurusu makes clear by his interpretation of the character of that order. It was an order based on the 19th century concept of individualism, manifested politically in the form of democracy and economically in the doctrine of laissez-faire. Such a world order may have served some useful purpose at the time of its inception, but it occupies only one page in the long history of mankind. There is nothing to ordain that it should be perpetuated to dominate the world forever.

As a matter of fact, it is an inescapable fact that this old order has become completely outmoded and bankrupt. Democracy, expressed internally in parliamentarism, has, in the face of the growing complexity of the world's social structure, been subverted into a tool of selfish capitalistic interests and has become inadequate as a means of manifesting the will of the people. Democracy, expressed in international politics in the principle of racial self-determination, has only resulted in the smaller nations being rendered incapable of building up self-sufficient economies or maintaining their own defense, with the result that they have become mere pawns in the game of power politics. Laissez-faire economy, which in theory seemed to promise eternal prosperity to mankind, has been submerged under powerful monopolistic interests until in practice the smaller states have been rendered incapable of withstanding the competition of the Great Powers.

In the face of this utter breakdown of the old order, the United States and Britain reveal that they have nothing to offer but a forcible disarming of the progressive nations which advocate reform; nothing to offer but a return, under perhaps a new label, to what is essentially nothing other than old order which has proved such a failure; nothing to offer but a policing of the world to perpetuate by force something which can never continue otherwise. This is a situation which the clear-thinking scholars of even Britain and the United States heartily deplore, but a situation which the political leaders of these countries seem unwilling or unable to change.

The bill of particulars in which Ambassador Kurusu blasts one by one in detail the fallacies and inconsistencies, the misrepresentations and falsehoods, in the Atlantic Charter and the various declarations of the Anglo-American leaders and lays bare the subtly veiled sinister import of their true implications need not concern us here. The text of the Ambassador's address is self-explanatory. Suffice it to say that the Ambassador conclusively demonstrates how impossible it is for the world to accept the Anglo-American contentions.

The Ambassador furthermore points out that the Anglo-American leaders are especially vague and nebulous in their plans concerning East Asia. In fact, the Anglo-American schemers show evidence of having given virtually no thought at all to the problems of East Asia. This is but a natural result of the notorious ignorance on their part of East Asiatic affairs which arises out of their contemptuous attitude toward Asiatic nations. The whole history of their centuries of contact with East Asia shows that they have ever been moved solely by their blind sense of arrogant superiority which causes them to regard East Asia only as an object of their greedy exploitation.

In contrast, Ambassador Kurusu describes the New Order which Japan is in the process of helping to construct in East Asia. Already this area has been rid of the reactionary influence of the Americans and the British, Burma and the Philippines have gained their independence, and the National Government of China is restoring the glories of that long oppressed country. These represent a natural historical movement; it is only natural that the various countries of Greater East Asia, linked by intimate cultural ties, lying so close to each other geographically, and sharing such common interests, should work together and aid each other to form a sphere of coexistence which will bring prosperity to them all.

The construction of such a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia is not only a physical fact, but it represents the emergence of a New Order which will remedy the defects of the old. As Ambassador Kurusu explains, this New Order will supplant the discredited individualism of the old order, which thought only of single units in terms of the present, and replace it with a sense of eternal human affinity and common destiny which feels its heritage from the past and projects its goal far into the future. The New Order recognizes that an individual cannot exist apart from the society of other individuals and makes provisions for the unity of mankind in space and in time.

Built upon such a basis, the New Order which Japan is constructing with the cooperation of her friendly neighbors represents an inevitable unfolding of the course of history. The achievement of the stabilization and prosperity of East Asia upon such a basis, conforming as it does to the inexorable march of events, cannot fail. As Ambassador Kurusu in conclusion affirms, with the cooperation of the progressive nations of the world who share the same ideals, Japan is bound to succeed in her mission of forging the bonds of real friendship between nations and thus establish lasting prosperity and permanent peace for all the world.

A Year Ago Today

October 20, 1942

The United States House of Representatives today approved the increased taxation bill aimed at the $6,000,000,000 State revenue increase. The bill was passed by the joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate three days ago and was referred to the Lower House again today for approval.

* * *

With all indications pointing to an American landing on Dakar in the not too distant future, French resentment toward the United States is increasing in intensity. The ominous clouds of war are thickening not only over Dakar but over the entire territory of Africa.

India's Economic Distress

(From the Greater Asia)

For some months past reports have been emanating from various sources that the acute food shortage experienced throughout India has assumed alarming proportions. This together with India's economic troubles arising out of the war has of late further aggravated the situation. The seriousness of the situation is even admitted by the British who state that in Bengal alone there is a shortage of 2,000,000 tons of food and that several hundreds are dying from starvation. Famine on such widespread scale as prevailing all over India today was unknown in the past, although it existed on a minor scale even in normal times in some parts, due to drought or lack of rain or failure on the part of the authorities to provide counter-measures. The growing acute food shortage which is, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of India is mainly the creation of the authorities themselves.

Various causes have contributed to the present economic plight of India. But the most glaring and direct cause undoubtedly lies in the callous draining of India's food resources not only to satisfy the needs of the British and American troops in India, the Near East, Africa, Sicily and elsewhere but also to meet Britain's own home needs. In the face of such heavy draining of India's food resources for military use, no amount of food conferences and rationing will help the authorities to alleviate the suffering of the people.

As we have said above, there are various contributory causes to the economic distress prevailing in India today. One of them is the total suspension of trade with Burma and Australia. It will be recalled that in prewar time India imported large quantities of wheat from Australia and rice from Burma. With the outbreak of the war India's annual supply of 2,000,000 tons of rice from Burma, required to balance the supply and demand of foodstuffs within India, was completely cut off. Apart from this, the transfer of peacetime industries to wartime use has greatly dislocated the production of daily necessities.

The shortage of food has been further aggravated by the mobilization of farmers and laborers into the army as well as by the transfer of farm labor to war industries. Lack of transport facilities, due to requisitioning of most of these for military use and shortage of fuel are also responsible for the economic troubles obtaining in India today.

Owing to inadequacy of transport facilities in India and the suspension of her trade with the outside world, due to lack of shipping and other contributory causes, a tremendous shortage of commodities has resulted. And the result is that in spite of the Government's frantic efforts to prevent it, the price of commodities is soaring higher and higher. As if all these causes were not sufficient to aggravate the situation, we are told that in Bihar and Bengal there has been a sharp decline in the agricultural produce such as rice and barley. This is reflected in the recent statement of Secretary for India Leopold Amery in the House of Commons that the price of rice in Calcutta had risen five times higher than the normal level. And despite the Government's inducement to the people to utilize waste land for increased output of foodstuffs, the famine situation has not even appreciably improved.

In the light of the causes outlined above, it is transparently clear that the British authorities are mainly responsible for the distress of the people who are suffering untold hardship owing to the serious shortage of food and acute famine. The people of India who are already discontented owing to Britain's repressive political measures are now being subjected to extreme economic distress by the creation of famine conditions throughout the country. This will no doubt help to further intensify the existing conflict between the people and the Government and ultimately lead to a revolt of a serious magnitude. The present situation in India is bound to result in the rapid development of conflict between the Government and the people. And before long we may have a widespread revolt throughout the country which ultimately will hasten the doom of Britain in India.

U.S. Imperialism

(From The Shanghai Times)

The present global war may be attributed primarily to the imperialism and plutocracy of the United States and Britain, which, having originated in the materialistic greed characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, have been stimulated and fostered largely by the superiority complex of the Americans, who seem to think that they "can do no wrong." This has been made increasingly clear by what the Americans have said and done in recent years, especially during the current world-wide unheaval. Thus, Franklin D. Roosevelt and the American plutocracy he represents are expending billions upon billions of dollars right and left for the purpose of equipping an enormous host of their hirelings and sending them out on a dread mission of unprecedently large-scale man-slaughter under the pretext, if not in the belief, that they are waging a war for "peace, justice and freedom," whereas in reality it is precisely against these three principles that they are fighting.

Such glaring self-contradictions as this on the part of American warmongers is hardly understandable unless due account is taken of their incorrigible superiority complex, which often borders upon idiocy or even sheer insanity. So, they can, apparently without the slightest compunction of conscience, try to enslave Italy to their imperialism while professing to liberate it. This American duplicity may be traced as far back as 1776, when, declaring independence and proclaiming a "government of the people, by the people, for the people," the American aristocrats established for good what has later come to be known as plutocracy under the dictatorship of the Almighty Dollar in the exclusive interests of "America's 60 Families" and their accomplices in the crime of "respectable robbery" in exploiting the mass of people in their own country.

That the American plutocrats think that the whole world exists primarily for their benefit and that the existence of all the rest of humanity may be tolerated only so long as it continue to serve their purposes, will become clear beyond all doubt if one reflects for a moment upon the Monroe Doctrine, which was announced before the world in 1823. On the strength of this one-sided proclamation the United States tells all the other nations to mind their own business and not to complain when it tries to meddle in the latter's internal affairs. It is in this spirit that the American plutocrats are sending out more and more of their armed forces to invade Europe and East Asia in the present war for no other purpose than to subjugate these two continents to their domination and exploitation ostensibly in the belief that they can "liberate" the European and Asiatic peoples by so doing. This will mean world domination, pure and simple, and it is therefore positively obvious that nothing short of a complete conquest of the entire surface of the globe will satisfy the greed of American plutocracy.

This American scheme for world conquest, which revealed itself manifestly during and after the Spanish-American War, was given further stimuli during the first World War and the subsequent years, until the American plutocrats finally came to think that they could dominate the whole world militarily and politically as well as economically and financially. The logical conclusion of this is the present war, in which the United States is to all appearance fighting under the delusion that it has sufficient material resources to nullify the indomitable spirit and impregnable defenses of the Axis Powers, which are prepared to fight literally to the bitterest end to emancipate humanity from imperialism once and for all. Disastrous disillusionment is therefore bound to come the way of the Americans at an early date, when, after all, they will have to sober up over the stern fact that neither plutocracy nor imperialism has any place in the world under the new order of peace, justice and freedom, which is being steadily built both in Europe and Asia in the wake of hostilities, and which no Power or group of Powers, no matter how strong militarily, will be allowed to impede in any way, much less to undermine seriously, in the new period of human progress which is destined to follow the current Armageddon.

Fruits of Wisdom

I never listen to calumnies, because, if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived, and if they are true, of hating persons not worth thinking about.—Montesquieu.

* * *

There are four varieties in society: the lovers, the ambitious, the observers and the fools. The fools are the happiest.—Taine.

* * *

There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinct character. Some announce goodness and sweetness, others betray sarcasm, bitterness and pride; some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness, others brighten by their spiritual vivacity.—Lavater.

JAPANESE PAPERS BARE FRICTION IN FOE'S CAMP

Review of Editorial Comments Made

By Our Political Commentator

Indicative of the deep popular interest here in developments in the enemy camp, review of the ten editorial comments on foreign relations appearing in the leading vernaculars between October 4 and 9 shows that two-thirds of them are devoted to Anglo-American issues.

To begin with, the Tokyo Shimbun in its editorial entitled, "Unnatural Anglo-American Collaboration" expatiates on the recently published report by the party of United States Senators who returned from an inspection tour of the world war fronts. Pointing out that the Senators' report called attention to America's belatedness in the acquisition of rights and interests and truculently criticized Britain's unfriendly policies toward the United States, the Tokyo journal avers that the insoluble Anglo-American friction has once again been revealed for all to see.

British intrigue against the Badoglio regime and in Spain is exposed by the same paper in its editorial, "Britain Schemes to Change the Character of the War." The editorial states that Britain, aware that she would be doomed to complete ruin if she were to concentrate on armed actions throughout, is scheming to turn the tables in her favor by subtle propaganda behind the back of the United States and the Soviet Union.

'Digging Own Graves'

The Tripartite Foreign Ministers' Conference is taken up by the Yomiuri-Hochi and the Tokyo Shimbun. "Digging Their Own Graves" is the pithy title of the Yomiuri-Hochi comment, which says that the Anglo-American action in allowing Soviet participation in the Mediterranean Affairs Commission is a part of their deep-laid scheme for the perpetuation of their imperialistic and interventionist policy toward Europe. By clinging to such a policy, the Anglo-Americans are digging their own graves, the editorial avers.

The Tokyo Shimbun declares in its editorial. "The Tripartite Conference and Anglo-American Fretfulness" that Soviet participation in the Mediterranean Affairs Commission will restrain Anglo-American ambition for world domination. After describing the Anglo-American fretfulness over the prevailing situation, the Tokyo Shimbun goes on to say that a Soviet voice in Mediterranean questions will doom the future of the Anglo-American-Soviet line-up. The journal concludes by declaring that the Anglo-American dream of making the Soviets bear the brunt of the German attack or of bringing about the mutual collapse of the Soviet Union and the Reich is being broken.

"America Unmasked" is the title of an editorial in the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, which says that Roosevelt, in order to realize his ambition for a fourth term, has been invidiously engaged in machinations, such as the permanent establishment of the Anglo-American General Staff, the reform in the structure of the State Department, etc. In approving the appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as the Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, the journals goes on to say, President Roosevelt has tried to minimize the importance of General Douglas C. MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, who is regarded as a likely competitor of Roosevelt's in the forthcoming Presidential election.

In timely editorial, "Japan and Harriman," the Mainichi comments on the appointment of Averell Harriman as U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union. The Mainichi recalls that his father, Edward H. Harriman, schemed to wrest the South Manchuria Railway from Japan after the close of the Russo-Japanese War.

Britain's Cunning Scheme

Britain's sore spot is revealed by the Mainichi in its editorial, "The British Government, Soldiery and Labor." It declares that the recent action of the British Government in using Canadian troops for the repression of the strike at the Halifax Dockyard is a cunning scheme to avoid a clash between the British military and people. This is all of a piece with the policy which Britain for years has consistently pursued in India. Now, Britain has been driven into a predicament where she has to play the same trick against her own people.

The famine in India has elicited editorial comments on the part of the Asahi and the Yomiuri-Hochi. The two journals are agreed that the shocking misery is all due to Britain's policy of exploitation and that it will only serve to intensify the independence movement.

"Difficulties in the Counter-Offensive against Burma" is another Tokyo Shimbun editorial, which points out the current situation in India and the unsatisfactory Anglo-American-Chungking relations and predicts that the counter-offensive against Burma will be fraught with serious difficulties.

Following up President Wang Ching-wei's speech at the Supreme Military Administrators' Council held at Nanking on September 28 in which he called for reflection on the part of Chungking, the Asahi published an editorial, "Wake Up, Chungking" urging Chiang Kai-shek to disband the anti-Japan regime and devote himself to the emancipation of Greater East Asia.

The Yomiuri-Hochi, speaking on the same subject, points out that there has been a growing skepticism in Chungking regarding the object of resistance and warns that Chungking today stands at the cross-roads of its destiny.

Finally, there are two editorial comments on auspicious developments in Germany. "How Germany Attained Food Productivity Expansion" is the title of an Asahi editorial, which extends congratulations to the German people on their success in this direction and calls attention to the fact that it sets an example for the Japanese people who are also striving for food production increase.

U.S. MANIPULATIONS TO WREST SUPREMACY ON SEAS REVEALED

Objective Behind Every Naval Expansion Plan Was to Increase America's Voice in World Affairs

By KOSAKU TAMURA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II

Of all the questions that arose from the first World War, apart from the various problems of Europe, the greatest and the hidden one, which did not come up at the Paris peace conference and thus had been left unattended to, was what was to be done to adjust the naval strengths of Japan, Britain, and America. Britain was feeling relieved for the time, having crushed the German navy. With the signing of the armistice it stopped building ships only after it had been told by Wilson that America would not compete with Britain in naval building. Yet America did not think fit to suspend work on 15 capital ships called for in the five-year building program.

Japan on its part published the so-called eight-eight fleet plan in July, 1920 after the war. In February the next year Britain began building four super-Hood vessels. America, by acquiring a naval strength equal to that of Britain, wanted to realize its long-cherished desire for first place among the naval powers of the world. It happened that its chief rival, Britain, was joined in an alliance with Japan. The urgent thing for America was to get the Anglo-Japanese Alliance ended and separate the Japanese and British navies definitely. At the same time it was necessary to have Britain agree to parity of naval strength. The effort to achieve these two objects resulted in the move to call the Washington conference.

Attained Both Goals

America was successful in attaining these two goals. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance came to an end after it had been in existence for 21 years and seven months with the enforcement of the four-power treaty in which theoretically it had been incorporated. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was sacrificed at the altar of the world policy of America that had suddenly grown to be a world empire after the war and had greatly improved its position among the nations of the world. It was cast away as one casts away worn-out sandals. I am not concerned here to get an answer to the question, put by a certain Japanese diplomat to a British colleague, of whether Britain gave a decent burial to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

One consequence of the abrogation of the Alliance was a marked weakening of the Britain's position in East Asia. Britain no longer could expect Japan to be as friendly as it had shown itself before. The construction of the Singapore naval base was looked on as a symbol of non-confidence in Japan. There was a further cooling of relations between Japan and Britain. To Japan the abrogation meant that an ally up to yesterday was henceforward to be treated by Britain as an enemy country.

As for the question of naval parity between Britain and America, it was settled in consequence of the Five Power Treaty. There was now the end of the so-called two-power standard policy which had been adhered to by Britain since 1887, and it came about that the British navy had to be content with a strength equal to that of the British navy as a matter of form if not as a matter of substance.

The Washington conference which resulted in an inferior naval ratio being imposed upon Japan, was quite an unpleasant event to us.

Unequaled in History

Taking a long-range historial view of it, the conference has to be remembered for two things. In the first place it was the first meeting in history at which great countries in peacetime limited armaments by conference. It was an event unequaled in history in that it resulted in the simultaneous scrapping of 68 capital ships already afloat or in process of construction, aggregating 1,801,643 tons. In the second place, for the first time Britain conceded to America naval parity which it had never conceded to any country before.

There is no element of surprise in the fact that Winston Churchill who prides himself upon the traditions of the British navy was among the first to object to the arrangement.

The second naval conference was held at Geneva in 1927. The first thing that struck us with wonder when the meeting got under way was that Britain and America were sharply divided on the matter of cruisers. Japan attempted mediation but was unsuccessful, and the conference broke down and adjourned on August 4, 1928.

The next year the Laborites came to power in Britain. Prime Minister MacDonald called on President Hoover at Rapidan. The third naval conference that opened in London in January 1930 was in consequence of this meeting. At this conference Britain came down from the position where it had demanded 70 cruisers and asked 50. This ended the antagonism in which America and Britain found themselves at the Geneva conference

Roosevelt became President in March 1933, while American financial circles were in a state of much chaos. Upon his inauguration he disbursed $238,000,000 out of the public work fund to pay the cost of building warships. The object was to bring relief to persons out of employment. But that does not alter the fact that the move would lead to an increase in America's naval strength. The Vinson-Trummel Act of March, 1934 authorized warship building up to the limits imposed by the Washington and London treaties until the end of 1942. The aim of this law was not to achieve parity with Britain as a matter of practice, but to secure a naval strength in capital ships absolutely superior to that of Japan. The London treaty of 1936 enabled the American navy to avoid competing with the British and French navies and gave it freedom to concentrate its energies against Japan.

The three Power agreements of April 1, 1936 and June 30, 1938 among Britain, America and France increased the upper limits of guns mounted on ships and raised the limits on the tonnage of capital ships. In the negotiations leading to these agreements America played the main role. This was nothing more than an American effort directed against Japan.

September 1939

The second Great War broke out in Europe in September 1939. The strange thing is that America, which was supposed to turn to Europe, pay attention to it, and prepare against it, moved a large part of its Atlantic fleet to the Pacific. But if one considers, one will see that there was nothing strange about this move. America had no cause for anxiety so long as the British navy was strong.

The function of the American navy was to prepare against Japan. The strength of the American navy at the time the European War broke out, according to the annual report of the American Navy Secretary published on November 29, 1939, was made up of 15 battleships, 18 heavy cruisers, 18 light cruisers, 121 destroyers, 58 submarines, and five aircraft carriers, all completed. In addition there were about 100 obsolete destroyers. The 80 destroyers which America turned over to Britain were of this group of obsolete destroyers. The vessels the American navy had under construction were eight 35,000-ton class battleships, two 45,000-ton class battleships, two aircraft carriers, five light cruisers, 20 submarines, three submarines, and 42 destroyers.

The collapse of France that came in June, 1940 caused a great shock to the officials and people in America. America set itself to increase its defense, in particular the strength of its navy. Roosevelt appointed Stimson and Knox War and Navy Secretaries respectively, although they belonged to the party in opposition. There is no doubt that it was chiefly with a view to utilizing the driving force possessed by them in pushing the armament increment program that he brought them into his official family although he may have taken the election policy into consideration in making the appointments.

As soon as he came to office, Knox formulated a naval expansion plan. Subsequently the program was expanded and the two-ocean fleet plan took shape.

According to Knox's speech on September 15, 1941, the two-ocean fleet is to be built by 1946 at an outlay of approximately $3,000,000,000.

(To Be Concluded)